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H – 696

International Court of Justice

H0696-0002

Notice.

Not to be publicized until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

A ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en session publique et seulement la partie reellement versee au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jener Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

HO696 – 0003

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Ministère Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4.April 1946.

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers

H0696 -0004

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Doc.No.2433-PS
(USA 596)

Ro.34

Defense Exh.No.....

Quotations from:

Alfred R o s e n b e r g :
"CHARACTER, BASIC PRINCIPLES AND AIMS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY", The Program of the Movement.
Germans People's Publishing House, Inc., Munich, 1935.

****

Introduction.

Page 11:

....."The Program of the German Workers's Party is a time program. The leaders refuse to set forth new aims after having reached the ones stipulated in the program, aims that would merely serve the purpose of facilitating the continued existence of the Party by artificially increasing the discontent of the masses.

Page 9 - 2nd paragraph.

....."It is now clear why the new popular movement bears the name of National Socialist German Worker's Party.

It is national, nationalistic, in its whole ardour of renewed experience of primeval, only buried sensations; socialist in the realization that the co-creator and co-builder of a state must not be given, at the best, social handouts (as done by the liberal states) but that it is the duty of the state as such to keep a vigilant eye upon the overall requirements of a l l of its members."

H0696 – 0006

1st Point of program.

Page 13:

"On account of the right of self determination of the nations, we demand unification of all Germans into one Greater Germany."

Page 12: -last paragraph -

... "The National Socialist movement recognizes and demands that the same blood and the same language and the same cultural tradition must therefore form o n e S t a t e ".

10th Point of program.

Page 22:

"It must be the first duty of each citizien, to create intellecually or physically. The activities of the individual must not violate the interests of all but must act within the frame work of the entirety and for the benefit of everybody."

... Which necessarily results in rejectin, the so-called superior work in contrast to the so called inferior work!"

... "If we have found our way back to the old German conception, there will be no more fight about this difference of rank. Everybody will recognize as necessary the honest work of the other for the existence of the organism of the nation and, therefore, will learn to hold it in high esteem but naturally will celebrate also a greater p e r f o r m a n c e as such. In doing so a tie torn today, will unite all comradesof the nation anew and something will be re-created which seemed to have been buried: the c o m p r e h e n s i o n o f p e r s o n a l i t y ",...

H0696 -0007

14th Point of program.

Page 29:

"We demand a share in the profit in great enterprises".

Page 27, last par.

"The fight of Social Democracy , which lasted for decades, against the German "chimney barons" and "great agrarians", was a consciously carried out diversion of public opinion in all countries from the "over-national" endeavors for world trusteeship which took place/ National Socialism rejects to see a diaster in a great enterprise. The supplying of a nation with raw material and finished products can be carried through much cheaper under the conditions of today if greater enterprises in different places of the Reich take upon themselves this supplying. It does not depend on the size of the object but on its utilization in the service of the people. For the effects of the abilities of one personality hundreds are sufficient for the effects of another personality millions only are sufficient. The first directives in actions of a State is, and can only be, the R e s u l

15th Point of program.

Page 31:

"We demand a liberal expansion of social security."

Page 30:

....."A worker who knows that he does not have to expect misery in his old age,-after he has spent his strength in a mine or in front of the furnace,- is only then in a position to recognize his obligation toward the communit if the community also expresses its obligation by a tangible deed toward h

H0696 - 0008

A nation which solves the problem of social security out of this fanatical Nationalist thought and/fanatical Socialist thought - entirely unsentimental and without the breeding of inferior material and the erection of insane asylums, - this nation once will create the proudest state, it will educate citizens who are ready to sacrifice their lives consciously and gladly for the existence of the State and their people."

20th Point of program.

Page 40:

"To make it possible for every able and industrious German to reach higher education and, by doing so, to attain leading positions, - the State has to take care of a thorough development of our entire national system of education. The curricula of all educational institutions have to be synchronized with the requirements of practical life. The comprehension of the State-idea has to be obtained already with the beginning of understanding by the schools (Science of Civics). We demand the training of children, who are especially gifted and whose parents are poor without any consideration of their class or profession, to be paid for by the State."

Page 40: first section:

....."The German State will further with all means the rise of intellectual energies and character-values from the - as far as they are sound - "lowest" classes in recognizing that only by doing so can it be prevented that national life becomes stale....."

21th Point of program.

Page 40:

"The State has to take care of the standard of national health, by protecting mother and child, by prohibiting child labor, by promoting physical fitness through passing a law for compulsory physical training and sports, by lending the greatest support to societies which attend to the physical training of youth."

H0696 - 0009

22nd Point of program

Page 41:

"We demand the dissolving of mercenary troops and a formation of a national army".

Page 41, third paragraph:

....." Germany now finds itself in an extremely difficult world-political situation. Despite this, it is the duty of everybody, - the worker, the official, the politician, - not to permit the will to slacken but to call back to life traditions of a great time. Not to achieve w o r l d conquest, as alleged by enemies abroad and at home, but to breed again the conception of honor and duty against the corruption of the world of today."....

*

24th Point of program

Page 45:

"We demand liberty of all religious confessions within the State, as far as this does not endanger its existence or violate the ethical and moral sens of the German race.

The party as such maintains the view point of positive Christianity with binding itself confessionelly to a certain confession. It fights the Jewish materialistic spirit within and around us, and it is convinced that permanent reconvalescence of our nation can only occur from within on the principle:

c o m m o n p r o f i t b e f o r e i n d i v i d u a l p r o f i t."

H0696 - 0010

It was the dream of the 16th Century that on the whole all nations want the same thing and are basically the same. Although this dream is now shattered, the international press of Germany is still trying to save the old tinsel against the new ascending perception. We know now that neither habits nor religions of races and nations can be brought under one common denominator, that 'humanity' is only a perhaps attractive picture of the imagination, as we like to think of it; but that which we call good seems bad to others, what we term God, may look like the devil to others. Politically, however, the first requirement must be freedom of religious faith, if for no other reason than the view point that suppression of a politically neutral experience may become a political attitude through that very supression attitude.

Program point 25

Page 47

"In order to carry out all this we demand the endowment of the Reich with strong central power. Unrestricted authority of the political central parlament over the entire Reich and organizations in general.

The setting up of estate and vocational chambers for the execution within the individual federal states of the frame legislation enacted by the Reich.

Page 46 - 4. Par.-

..... This central power should keep as well as the vocational chambers grown out of the organic life parliaments in an advisory capacity, but by no means as rulers, as it is demanded by Parliamentarism in its crude adoration of the majority.

H0696 - 0011

With this ethnic-political power, however, an economic cultural decentralization must go hand in hand. The racial and spiritual differences within the German nation demand other external forms for the best release of its energies: Complete autonomy in the religious field; untrestrained possibilities to administrate the agricultural riches of the land; the freest possible direction of schools, high schools and academies. A t r u e f e d e r a l i s m i s r e a l l y p o s s i b l e o n l y i f e x t e r n a l l y t h e e n t i r e s t a t e c o n s t i t u t e s o n e u n a l t e r a b l e e t h n i c p o l i t i c a l p o w e r u n i t."

Page 47 - 2.par.-

...."Germany can and must be ruled only by that movement or personage that has lead the German nation out of its present disgrace to recovery, to its sense of honor and through ethnic will to freedom. Whoever it is, is immaterial, the results alone should be decivise. And once the nation is united and liberated, a plebiscite may decide whether Germany wants to be a monarchy or a republic. Until then the question about the form state is a private matter.

Conclusion

Page 48

The leaders promise to pursue ruthlessly the realization of the points mentioned above, if necessary at the loss of their lives.

Page 48 - 2 par.-

....The leader chosen should and must be a leader. That means that within the realm of the tasks set before him the chosen leader has on his own responsibility full freedom of action and decision, unaffected by restricting voices. Only thus is there a possibility for success, clarity of purpose and final victory."...

I certify that the above copy is a true copy of the original.

Nuremberg, 31 March 1946

sgd. Dr. A Thomas
Defense

H0696 - 0012

Ro: 35
Defense Exh. No.: .....

Prof. Dr.-Ing. Dencker

Bonn, March 26, 1946
24 Koblenzer Strasse

AFFIDAVIT

I certify the following statement, to be submitted to the International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg:

I. Personal Data

One June 25, 1941, I, Dr. Ing. Carl Dencker, formerly professor and director of the Agri-cultural Machine Institute at the University of Berlin, at present in the same capacity at the University of Bonn, was appointed as Chief War Administration Counsel to the Administrative Staff, East, Agricultural Division. I was ordered by the Director of the Agricultural Division, War Administration Chief Riecke, Ministerialdirector and subsequently State Secretary in the Reich Food Ministry to determine in the occupied Soviet territory the agricultural requirements for machines, implements, tractors, fuel and other technical materials and to arrange for proper delivery of same from the Reich. With the setting up of a Civil administration in the Reichscommissari Ukraine and Ostland I was subordinated to Reichsminister Rosenberg with the same function as consultant for agricultural technics. This did not change the mission assigned to me in any way.

With the aforementioned gentlemen, Reichsminister Rosenberg and State Secretary Riecke I am in no way related or befriended.

II. Facts.

Immediately following the advance of the German troops into Soviet Russian territory I visited the most important parts of the country and found everywhere uniform conditions about as follows:
Soviet-Russian party posts had issued instructions to fully destroy machine-tractor - stations (T) and all tractors, thrashing machines, etc.

H0696 – 0013

This order was unfortunately carried out in most cases by the MTS which were machine stations and large scale repair shops usually set up for 30 Kolchos, each, because the peasants hated this institution as one of the most vital means of political power and instruments of slavery, and therefore took personal part in the destruction. However, the picture was better with individual machines, like tractors and trashing machines since the tractor operators and peasants frequently hid them away in good time and thereby saved them from destruction. In that way it was possible on the whole to save about 40% of the large machines of prewar time with the co-operation readily given by the peasant. The shortage of 60% had to be replaced from the Reich. Since, however, already previously in most instances the machine pool had been insufficient for an intensive utilization of the land, we planned to step in with German machines above the 60%. Of these only two yearly allocations for 1942 and 1943 could be delivered in full, while 1944 deliveries fell off quickly due to the turn the war took.

Total deliveries to the occupied Sovjet territories including the former Baltic borderstates:

		Pieces		Amount in RM
Tractors 40-50 PS	about	7.000	about	45.000.000.--
Trashing machines	"	5.000	"	20.000.000.--
Farm implements	"	200.000	"	30.000.000.--
Gas generators for German and Russian tractors	"	24.000	"	35.000.000.--
Harvesting machines	"	35.000	"	15.000.000.--
Replacement parts for German and Russian tractors and land machines			"	10.000.000.--
Scythes and sickles			"	10.000.000.--
Miscellaneous (Hand-implements, tools Driving belts etc.)			"	15.000.000.--
		Total	about	180.000.000.--

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To that were added fuel deliveries, i.e. li_uid fuel predominantly from the Drohobycz region in the years of 1942-1943 to the amount of about 8.000 tons a month, but rapidly falling off in 1944.

Meanwhile an extensive conversion from tractors to generator propulsion has been accomplished, using in nothern and central areas wood from local stocks, while in the treeless Ukraine we had to use soft coal-bri_uetts until the newly developed straw-bri_uetts presses were available. Under the coal delivery program, a total of 65.ooo tons of soft coal bri_uetts have been sent from the Reich into the Ukraine.

There were fre_uent objections by the food authorities in the Reich, that too many machines and tools have been delivered to the occupied Soviet regions at the e_pense of German agriculture. Therefore I had to meet these protests twice in detailed memoranda.

The total purchase price for the deliveries of thes_ industrial commodities for the Kolchoses and Sowchoses, approved by the Chief of War Administration Riecke and later on by the Reichsminister Rosenberg has been established in such a way, t_ the operating units had to pay around one sixth of the purchase price, in accordance with the low corn prices prevailing in Soviet times. An Ukrainian Kolchose should not pay basically more bushels of wheat for a tractor, than a German farmer in his home land. The remaining five sixth of the purchasing price was paid by the German administration in the form of subsidies. Thus out of the above mentioned 18o.ooo.ooo RM for tractors, machines and tools, 15o.ooo.ooo RM was paid by the Reich for subsidies, while only 3o.ooo.ooo RM was paid by the Russian farming units. In the Baltic border states, due to a different prewar price level, prices have been cut down to about one half of what they are in the Reich.

H0696 - 0015

With the evacuation of the territories a directive was issued to the German Administration for Agriculture with the consent of Reich Minister Rosenberg, respectively of Secretary of State Riecke that, whenever possible, highly valuable German machines, i.e. tractors and trashing machines should be taken along in order to enable the remaining part of the occupied zone to carry out a more intensive cultivation of the land. All horse-driven machines (like soil-tilling machines and harvesters thus were excluded. Due to the lack of shipping space this salvage of machines could be carried out only partially. With each successive partial evacuation an added part of these German machines remained in the hands of the enemy. Thus, after giving up the entire enemy-territory we brought back to the bases in the Reich territory evacuated goods, all in all only tin the value of RM. 10.000.0000. Among them were several Russian machines, tolls etc., valued at utmost RM. 100.000 which practically were good only for scrap iron. There was a specific order to defend these bases and to repair these machines to be used again in case of a renewed advance of German troops. They have been released to German agriculture only during the last weeks when it was already too late.

s/ Dr. D e nck e r .

I certify that the above is a true copy of the affidavit

s/ Dr. A. Thomas
Defense Counsel for Rosenberg

- 1

- 21 -

H0696 - 0016

Document No. 003-PS
(USA. 603

Re 36
Defense Exhibit.....

Brief report on the activities of the Office of Foreign Affairs of the NSDAP.

.....

1) England: Attempts to find in England persons striving to understand the German movement go back to 1929. Our English go-between R. in Berlin enabled me to undertake my first trip to London in 1931. A certain number of connections could be established which proved practical in producing a German-English understanding. There was in the first line Squadron Commander W., a member of the Air Force General Staff, who was firmly convinced of the necessity that Germany and England must stand together as a bulwark against the Bolshevist danger....

H0696 - 0017

.....

In my opinion many more sins of neglect were committed in the economic-political field, so the A.P.A. (Office of Foreign Affairs for the Party) limited its interests to the cultural political field quite consciously. It is for that purpose that the AP. founded the Nordic Association; the formerly small association became in the 2 years of supervision by the APA the decisive exchange place for German-Scandinavian relations.

H0696 - 0018

Ro. 37

Doc. Nr. o35-PS

Defense Exh.

S e c r e t !

Berlin, 26 October 1943.

Short Report on the Safeguarding Measures of the Main Operational group in the Ukraine during the Retreat of the Wehrmacht. -

On 24 September 1943 by order of the Military Commandant of the City of Kiev a zone was blocked off which ran for about 3 kms along the Western bank of the Dnieper. The entire civilian population including the non-military agencies had to leave this zone before 9. p.m. on 26 September 1943.

H0696 - 0019

D.S.3

Operations in Kiew are becoming increasingly difficult as the German artillery has taken up position in the center of the city and in firing volleys to the eastern embankment.

5) Division Headquarters attaches much importance to the continued evacuation of valuable installations because this combat-zone cannot be protected sufficiently by the Wehrmacht under any circumstances; also artillery-fire is to be expected soon. Wehrmachtinstallations, means of transportion, etc., shall be provided, if possible, by the Division Hqs.

H0696 - 0020

Document No. 047-PS

Ro. 38

Hotel Kaiserhof
Berlin W. 8
Am Wilhelm- und Zietenplatz
Wines-wholesale.

Berlin, 24. August 1931.

Dear Mr. Rosenberg,

I have just read in V.B., edition 235/236 page 1 an article "Wirth wants to desert"? The tendency of the article is to prevent on our part a breaking-away of the present form of government. I am now travelling through all parts of Germany in order to achieve exactly the contrary. Therefore, may I ask that my own paper does not attack me from behind by tactically unwise articles.

Persons known to be looking for connections or who are even willing to desert the present constellation must be spared under all circumstances. Our attacks are to be directed first of all against the obstinate supporters of the present course and our opponents.

I ask the V.B. as well as the party public relations office to comply with this scrupulously in the interest of our work.

With German greetings,

signature illegible

The same communication was sent to
the party public relations office
Dr. Dietrich.

I certify that this is a true copy of a photostatic copy.

sgd. Dr. Thomas
Defense Counsel
for Rosenberg.

H0696 – 0021

Ro. 39
Defense Exh. No. .....

Document No. 076-PS
(USSR 375)

Draft of a letter of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories to the Fuehrer (Excerpts).

Re: Safeguarding of Art Values, Objects of Culture and Research Material in the Occupied Eastern Territories.

My Fuehrer!

.....

Report by Cpl. Abel concerning the libraries of Minsk:

... "It was necessary to safeguard the libraries on the spot and to explain what measures had already been taken, or still had to be taken in order to protect them against theft, plundering or influence of the weather." ....

1. Lenin library.
Krasmo-armeiskaja 9, near the House of the Red army.

... "The destructions in the interior were, to a small extent, caused by the Russian Armed forces and civilian population, and, to a larger extent, by the German units who, for lack of understroyed buildings, had to move billets and offices into the library. The commander of the unit, presently stationed in the building has already taken precautions to prevent further lifting of the remainder by applying boards in the place of the destroyed first floor window."....

... "During the time of my presence in Minsk a librarian from the Lenin library, Miss Iwanowa was busy cleaning up the library with a few assistants. A sifting and above all a reorganization requires a staff of librarians and above all workers and the initiative must remain with the city administration."..

H0696 - 0022

2. The Library of the Academy of Sciences.
Puschkinstr. 56, from the city, immediately behind the city hospital.

... "The most valuable part of the library consists no doubt of the Radziwill library brought to Minsk by the Russians in 1940 from the part of Poland then occupied by them. In its original brown and black wooden cases it is sheltered, partly in the basement and partly in a corridor on the second floor. According to the Exlibris, of which three are enclosed, it is the library of Count Georg Radziwill and the ordination and castle libary of Nieswiez (Neswish) -South-West of Minsk on the road to Baranowitschi.

H0696 - 0023

ra

5 Gorki Library

on the 5th floor, left wing of the Lenin-House

.... "The catalogues are nearly all destroyed which is especially regrettable in the case of this library which represents the latest state of Soviet Science.

After the library had already been destroyed considerably and was in disorder - prior to my arrival - a placard was attached to the entrance indicating that the rooms were "requisitioned for the Wehrmacht" and that: "The removal of objects will be punished as looting" .....

4. Puschkin library.
October Str. 11, near the Liberty Square.

"The Puschkin Library is the Public Library of Minsk and is sheltered in an old building. It is practically undamaged; however, during the withdrawal of the Russians - and with the knowledge of the guardian - furniture, rugs and drapes etc. were stolen by the population." ...."In the 1st and 2nd floor the following placards were attached to the entrances by Operational Unit 8 of the security police and of the security unit: The material on these promises has been confiscated by the Chief of the Security Police and SD. Removal will be punished as looting."

H0696 – 0024

Doc. No. 161-PS

Re. 40
Defense Exh.....

23 August 1944

U/Roe

Instruction

On 21 August 1944 Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg has asked Chief of Main Operations, Friedrich S c h u e l l e r of the Operation Staff RR to report on the present possibilities of evacuation of cultural property of the Eastern territory. By virtue of this report the Reichsleiter ordered that the most valuable cultural property of the Eastern territory should be removed by his operational staff, as far as this is possible, without encroaching upon the interests of the fighting troops. The Reichsleiter indicated the following cultural property as of particular value:

from Riga: City Archives

State Archives (Main stock in Edwahlen)

from Reval: City Archives

Estonian Literary Society

Small stocks in Schwarzhaeupterhaus, City Hall,

Evangelical-Lutheran Consistory, and Nikolai-Church

from Dorpat: Library of the University

Stocks stored in Estonian estates:

Jerlep, Kudja, Weissenstein, Lachmes.

Chief of Main Operations, Schueller, as commanding leader of the labor group East of the Operation staff RR is put in charge to carry out the removal. He has to get in touch particularly with the Army Group North to adjust the execution of the order of the Reichsleiter to the fighting troops requirements in transportation facilities.

(Utikal)

Chief of Operation Staff

I certify that the above is a true

copy of the photostat

Nuernberg, 31 March 1946

signed: Dr. A. Thoma
Rosenberg's defense counsel

H0696 - 0025

We, the undersigned herewith certify that we are thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document.

April 9, 1946.

ANNEMARIE C. CATLIN

X 046172

HARRY M. FROMMAN

X 046322

BERD STEIN

X 210875

English

Feb June 45
26

SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS FOR THE DEFENDANT ROSENBERG.

Document Ro 41.

Interrogation of Robert Scholz.

H0696 - 0026

H0696 - 0027

Notice.

Not to be published until presented before the tribunal in open court and then only that portion actually submitted as evidence.

Ne pas publier avant présentation devant le tribunal en audience publique et seulement la partie réellement versée au dossier.

Nicht zu veroeffentlichen vor Darlegung vor dem Gericht (Tribunal) in oeffentlicher Sitzung und dann nur jenen Teil, welcher tatsaechlich zur Beweisfuehrung uebermittelt wurde.

Не публиковать до того, как представлено на публичном заседании Трибунала и только ту часть, которая представлена в качестве доказательства.

H0696 - 0028

I certify that none of the documents included herein have been denied by the Tribunal and that this document book has been examined with the prosecution in accordance with the ruling of the Tribunal dated 4 April 1946.

Je certifie qu'aucun des documents ci-inclus n'a été contesté par le Tribunal, et que ce livre de documents a été examiné par le Minstére Public suivant les règles du Tribunal, en date du 4 Avril 1946.

Ich bestaetige, dass keine der hierin enthaltenen Dokumente vom Gerichtshof abgelehnt wurden und dass dieses Dokumentenbuch gemeinsam mit der Anklagevertretung durchgesehen wurde, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung des Gerichtshofes vom 4. April 1946.

Dr. Rux

Signature of Counsel

Signature de l'Avocat

Unterschrift des Verteidigers.

H0696 – 0029

Document Ro 41

Interrogation of Robert SCHOLZ, leader of the Special Staff for Plastic Art in the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG.

---

1 Question: Were you director of the printing of the magazine "Die Kunst im Deutschen Reich" ("Art in the German Reich"), later director of the Special Staff for Plastic Art of the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG?

Answer: I was the chief editor of the magazine "Die Kunst im Deutschen Reich "from the year 1937 till 1944. Besides I was director of the Art-Museum in Halle on Saale. During the war in the year 1941 I was commanded to the Special Staff for Plastic Art in the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG as scientific expert leader.

2 Question: Can you still remember what brought about the proposal for an Einsatzstab?

Answer: I came to the Einsatzstab, long after the work had begun, out of my own experience, I do not know anything about the reason which led to the establishment of the Einsatzstab. I learned from old proceedings that the Einsatzstab was established on account of a Fuehrer- order for getting political propaganda-material and political writings. When in the Einsatzstab in the structure of this action also hidden art treasures were found, the order of the Einsatzstab was extented to collect and to secure also art-treasures without proprietors on account of instructions from GOERING.
The Sonderstab "Creative Art" was established for the following reasons: In Paris as well as in the occupied French territory art collections of very considerable value have been found and secured not only by the "Einsatzstab", but also by other authorities as the German Embassy in Paris, the foreign exchange control-command etc, which have been left behind by their fugitive proprietors.
By instructions of GOERING all these secured works of arts have been delivered to the "Einsatzstab" for protection and they were brought into the Louvre reso. in the Jeu des paumes. As these great works of art had to be supervised by experts the special staff "Creative Art" has been founded, which had the task of protecting them and register them in catalogues.

3 Question: Did ROSENBERG insist, after initial uncertainties as to their disposition, that the consfiscated works of art should be stored TOGETHER?

Answer: As far as I could see from the files, the Einsatzstab was authorized to secure henceforth works of art secured by various offices before on account of an agreement between GOERING and an employee of the "Einsatzstab" in Paris, Kurt von BEHR without consulting ROSENBERG himself. It is true, that ROSENBERG after initial uncertainties how the works of art should be treated, insisted on storing the confiscated works of art together.

4 Question: Did ROSENBERG inform you that the art and cultural property remaind at the DISPOSAL OF THE FUEHRER?

Answer: ROSENBERG has informed the employees of the Special Staff "Creative Art" as well as other authorities concerned, that the Fuehrer has kept the decision for himself how the secured art-treasures should be treated.

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5 Question: Did ROSENBERG commission you to register the works of art exactly after GOERING had taken a number of them away with the approval of the Fuehrer?

Answer: ROSENBERG has commissioned me to register exactly also those works of art which have been taken away by GOERING with the approval of the Fuehrer. On my proposal ROSENBERG informed GOERING that he had to insist on getting a receipt for each single work of art.

6 Question: Did you make a catalogue, and if so, how? Were the owners of the works of art and cultural property listed?

Answer: I have compiled a detailed catalogue of all works of art delivered to the "Einsatzstab". The catalogue was compiled according to international museum-rules. It was tried to give a declaration and description of each work of art on register-cards. Apart from material details, state of reservation, of the artist etc. the owner was always mentioned, except in those many cases, where the owner could not be stated. Each work of art was also photographed. Based on the register cards the alphabetical catalogue was printed according to the special branches.

7 Question: Were any works of art owned by the French Government seized by the Special Staff for Plastic Art?

Answer: Art treasures from French State Property have not been confiscated by the "Einsatzstab".

8 Question: Did ROSENBERG forbid all his co-workers to acquire works of art even if they were exactly priced?

Answer: It was strictly forbidden to all co-workers to acquire any works of art even if they were exactly priced.

9 Question: And so was the registration carried out as a trusteeship for later disposal by the Fuehrer with the expectation that much would remain in Germany?

Answer: I and all my co-workers were always told that the registration was carried out only in the form of trusteeship for later disposal by the Fuehrer.

10 Question: Do you remember an art collection for which the French Government claimed to have a purchasing option?

Answer: The art collection where the French Government claimed purchasing option, was the so-called "Collection SCHLOSS".

11 Question: Had these been confiscated by the "Einsatzstab"?

Answer: This collection was not confiscated by the "Einsatzstab" but, as far as I know, by the S.D. in collaboration with the French Commissioner for Jewish questions.

12 Question: Did the Fuehrer acquire the works of art which the French Government, after having purchased them, left behind?

Answer: It is true that the works of art which had not been acquired by the French State from this collection, were later purchased by HITLER.

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13 Question: Were these the 53 pieces which were turned over to the "Fuehrerbau" or did this involve other works of art?

Answer: This involved other works of art than those 53 pieces brought to the Fuehrerbau to Munich by order GOERING.

14 Question: Did the Special Staff "Creative Arts" at any time confiscate property of non-Jewish owners or state-owned property?

Answer: The Special Staff "Creative Art" has never confiscated any works of art itself. The confiscation could only be carried out on request of the Staff-leaders of the "Einsatzstab" by the German executive in collaboration with the French Police.
I have never learned from my registration works that they had been confiscated other works then Jewish-property of which the owner could not be stated.

15 Question: Did the Special Staff "Creative Art" work at any time in the occupied eastern territories?

Answer: The Special Staff "Creative Arts" has worked in the occupied eastern territories to rather limited extent only scientifically.
Any confiscations or removals of works of art have not taken place.

16 Question: Did the Special Staff "Creative Arts" confiscate anything in the line of works of art and works of culture value in castles located around Leningrad.

Answer: The Special Staff "Creative Art" has never confiscated works of art and of cultural value in castles located around Leningrad nor in any other place of the occupied eastern territories.

17 Question: Do you know whether Army Group North asked ROSENBERG whether curators had been appointed by him for the protection churches in Novgorod, and whether ROSENBERG answered in the negative, claiming lack of personnel?

Answer: I have never heared that Army Group North asked ROSENBERG whether curators should be appointed for the protection of churches in Novgorod. Here things are mixed up. I had proposed to ROSENBERG measures of protection for churches in Novgorod damaged by artillery on account of a report of my co-workers Dr.KUNTZE and KLEIN, who had visited that city. ROSENBERG has agreed with this proposal, yet it could not be executed, as the Organization TODT was not able to supply the necessary workers and material. The co-workers of the Special Staff "Creative Art" have tried themselves to protect the work of art endangered by weather in the best manner they could. The Army Group North has merely requested the "Einsatzstab" for taking over 4 waggons of art treasures in Riga, when they retreated from the Baltic countries in 1944.
The Special Staff has taken over these works of art of Russian origin in Riga from the Army Group North and has stored them in the castle of Colmberg near Ansbach without knowing the exact place of origin of the works.

18 Question: Thus the works of art taken to the Reich were sent away for reasons of protection only when the retreat began?

Answer: The transport of works of art from France was ordered by GOERING. The railway material for transport as well as the guards were supplied by the Air Force. It was said, that the reason for removing the works of art was to protect them from air attacks on France. Then the order came from BORMANN to store the works of art in the Bavarian State Castles Neuschwanstein and Chiemsee.

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19 Question: Now, something which does not directly concern to Special Staff "Creative Arts". Did you, by any chance, hear of the charge that the members of ROSENGER's "Einsatzstab" looted Jasnaja Poljana, the estate owned by Count Tolstoy?

Answer: I have not heared anything of the charge that members of the "Eins tzstab" ROS BERG had looted the estate of Count Tolstoy.

20 Question: Was the explanation given by Utital, the Staff leader of the "Einsatzstab" that, to the contrary, such members were even of considerable assistance to TOLSTOY's descendants in connection with some matters?

21 Question: Did you, by any chance, see a photograph which showed members of the "Einsatzstab" in the company of TOLSTOY's laughing descendants?

Answer: I have never heared of an utterance of Utikal in this matter, nor I have seen the mentioned photo.

22 Question: Was the Special Staff "Creative Arts" active in the General Government?

Answer: The Special Staff "Creative Art" was nover active in the General Government (Poland)

23 Question: Did the organization of the Einsatzstab ROSENBERG include:

1. Work-Groups, i.e. the regional organizations (e.g.FRANCE, NETHERLANDS)
2. Special Staffs (Sonderstaebe) i.e. specialist organizations (e.g. creative arts, history of earlier times, East etc.)?

Answer: The organization of the Einsatzstab included:
1. The Staff-Leadership
2. The work-groups i.e. the regional organizations (e.g. France, Netherlands)
3. Special Staffs (e.g. Creative Arts, Prehistoric history, Music), special scientific organizations which had to carry out special tasks and working on special material.

24 Question: Was there to your knowledge, an Eastern group for Poland?

Answer: I do not know anything of a Group East of the Einsatzstab for Poland. I have to mention, however, that I had no influence on the organization of the Einsatzstab exceeding the special tasks of the Special Staff "Creative Arts". I was no member of the "Einsatzstab" being only attached to the scientific work for the catalogues of the works of art.

S t a t e m e n t.

Before me, the undersigned duly authorized by law administer oaths in cases of this nature, personnaly appeared one Robert SCHOLZ, born 9.2.1902, 31 G 6 340 973 MAA, who, after being informed of the regulations governing the making of sworn statements stated as follows:

My name is Robert SCHOLZ

Further deponent sayeth not.

Sworn to and subsribed to before me this 29th day of May 1946

signed: Robert SCHOLZ

This is to certify the correctness of the copy of the German version available to me.

Nuernberg, 3 June 1946

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Defense Counsel for ROSENBERG